

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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September 15, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 79, 2 p.m. 85
Humidity " 56, " 53

September 16, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 80, 2 p.m. 73
Humidity " 91, " 86

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.

Baromet at 20.03

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TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN

CONDENSED.

French territory on the eastern frontier had been entirely evacuated by the Germans.

The German cruiser Helg was sunk by a hostile submarine on the 13th inst.

French troops have re-entered Amiens, which the Germans have abandoned.

The Russians have occupied Czernovitz, the capital of Bukovina, without firing a shot.

The Press Bureau denies the rumour that Russian troops are in Belgium or France.

The French pursuing detachments in Lorraine maintain contact with the Germans.

The Servians are successfully continuing the offensive, the enemy's flight from Semlin being most rapid.

The Servians have won another great battle, defeating 90,000 Austrians and capturing many guns.

An official announcement from Antwerp says the army has re-entered the fortress unmolested by the Germans.

The executive of the Italian radical party has passed a resolution urging the Government to abandon its policy of neutrality.

The South African Mounted Rifles surprised a German force occupying a drift on the Orange River, sixty miles from Steinkopf, and compelled it to surrender.

The Germans appear to be making a stand on a front marked by the River Aisne, and also seem to intend to resist on the heights rear of them.

The Russians have crossed the River San and captured 30 guns, 8,000 prisoners and enormous quantities of stores, near Rawaraska.

The German Crown Prince's army has been driven back and the Crown Prince has moved his headquarters from St. Menchoul to Mont Faucon.

NEWS.

Further war items from exchanges appear to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news, Telegrams and an article on British strategy appear on page 3.

"Our Contingents" appears on page 2, Log Book on page 8, and Commercial News on page 9.

Various items of war news from foreign papers to hand appear in this issue.

The fourth of a series of articles summing up the war situation after a month's fighting appears on page 4.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY:

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW:

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Sale of Furniture, Superintend-

ent's House, Government Civil

Hospital—G.P. Lammet—2.30

p.m.

Sale of Cloth and Sporting

Goods—G.P. Lammet's Sale

Rooms—11 a.m.

Saturday, September 19:

Sale of Cloth and Sporting

Goods—G.P. Lammet's Sale

Rooms—11 a.m.

H.K. and Shanghai Bank

Extraordinary general meeting

of shareholders—City Hall—

noon.

Royal Aerostat Works Man-

ufacture Co. Ltd. General Meet-

ing—noon.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Sept. 14, 5.55 p.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the Home Rule and the Welsh Disestablishment Bills would be placed on the Statute Book but he would introduce a Bill to-morrow suspending the operation of both measures for a year, or, if the war lasted longer, to a date not beyond the termination of the war.

Meanwhile the Government has guaranteed that an Armistice Bill would be introduced and dealt with before the expiration of the time limit.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Field Marshal French's Report.

London, Sept. 14, 2.10 p.m.

A Press Bureau report from the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir John French deals with the operations from the 4th to the 10th September. The report says:—

On Friday, 11th September, it became apparent that there was an alteration in the direction of the advance of General Kluck's army, which since the battle of Mons had been playing its part in a colossal strategic endeavour to create a "Sedan" for the Allies, by outflanking and encircling them.

General Kluck, moving to the south-east, left a strong rear guard along the river Ourcq to hold the Sixth French Army. Prepared to ignore the British as being driven out of the fight, the enemy endeavoured to attack the main French army, cut through and envelop it.

The Germans on Saturday continued the movement. They crossed the Marne southwards and engaged the Fifth French army, which retired towards the Seine.

Large German forces on Sunday pushed through Coulommiers past the British right wing.

Further east the Fifth French Army made a night attack with the bayonet, carrying three villages.

The Allies' left wing on Monday made a general advance. We had been reinforced and pushed north-east co-operating with the Fifth Army who were advancing north and the Sixth Army who were advancing eastwards against the German rear guard.

Along the Ourcq, possibly weakened by the transfer of troops to the eastern theatre and realising that the Sixth Army and the British threatened their flank, the Germans commenced to retire north-east.

The Germans on Tuesday were driven to the Marne, the Frenchmen on our right capturing three villages by hand to hand fighting inflicting severe losses.

The fighting on the Ourcq was most sanguinary, the Germans having massed a great force of artillery here. Few infantry were visible.

The Fifth Army regained Montmirail after fierce fighting.

The Sixth Army on Wednesday continued a fierce battle on the Ourcq.

The British overcame German resistance on the Petit Morin, crossed the Marne and pursued the Germans, who are now hastily retreating northwards.

The Sixth Army on Thursday continued to press.

The Fifth Army, by forced marches, reached Chateau Thierry, Dormans and the Marne.

The British, after considerable fighting, captured 15,000 prisoners, four guns, six quick-firing and fifty transport wagons, while many of the enemy were killed and wounded.

The Germans here seemed to be demoralised.

The British neatly trapped 400 Germans on a sunken road and all surrendered.

Quite one of the features of the campaign has been the success of the British airmen, who have been specially complimented by General Joffre for the precision, exactitude and regularity of their news.

The Headquarters statement adds: The arrival of reinforcements and the continued advance delighted the troops, who were full of zeal and anxious to press on.

Official French Report.

The following is a copy of an official telegram from the French Government.

General Joffre informs the Government that the French victory is complete and more and more splendid. After heroic efforts during a struggle which lasted 7 days (5th to 12th) the French army is executing a pursuit without any precedent as regards its extension and intensity.

On our left we crossed the Aisne above Soissons. The Germans evacuated Valenciennes and Amiens. On our centre, French troops are North of the Marne. In the Argonne forest, the Germans have left Reims but are still holding Ligny. In Lorraine we re-occupied Saint Die, Raon l'Etape, Baccarat, Lunéville, and Remerville.

In Galicia, after a battle of 17 days, the Russians are completely victorious.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

British Success in South Africa.

Sept. 15, 5.20 a.m.

It is announced in Capetown that the South African Mounted Rifles surprised a German force occupying a drift on the Orange River sixty miles from Steinkopf, and compelled it to surrender. One rifleman was killed.

Reconstruction of Italian Cabinet.

Sept. 15, 5.20 a.m.

It is reported from Rome that the Italian Cabinet will shortly be reconstructed on a wider basis, with the Socialists collaborating. It is stated that a new policy, possibly one of action, is contemplated.

Further Russian Victories.

Sept. 15, 4 a.m.

It is officially announced from Petrograd that the Russians on the Austrian front crossed the River San and captured thirty guns, eight thousand prisoners and enormous quantities of stores, near Rawaraska.

Austrian batteries were found abandoned in the marshes round Bielgoray.

General Brusiloff captured many prisoners and guns in repelling the last desperate onslaught of the Austrians.

The Austrians on the right bank of the Dniester are being driven towards Dorogobytch.

The Russians have occupied Czernovitz, the capital of Bukovina, without firing a shot.

Servians Advancing in Hungary.

Sept. 14, 7.20 p.m.

The Servians are successfully continuing the offensive, the enemy's flight from Semlin being most rapid, and they have left much war material and food. The populace is overjoyed.

Germans Abandon Amiens.

Sept. 15, 2.40 a.m.

An official statement issued at Paris at 11 o'clock in the evening states:—

Our Left Wing has everywhere regained touch with the rear-guards and even the main body of the enemy. Our troops have re-entered Amiens, which the Germans have abandoned.

The Enemy to Make a Stand.

The enemy appears to be making a stand on a front marked by the River Aisne, and also seems in the centre to intend to resist on the heights to the north-west and north of Rheims. The enemy continues to fall back between the Argonne region and the Meuse.

Our right has succeeded, in the Woëvre region, in relieving Fort Troyon, which has been fiercely and frequently attacked during the last few days.

Our pursuing detachments in Lorraine maintain contact with the Germans.

The morale and health of our armies are excellent.

London, Sept. 14, 5 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that all day yesterday the enemy stubbornly resisted the passage of the river Aisne but, despite the difficulty of forcing the river in face of strong opposition, nearly all the crossings were secured by sunset.

On our right and left the French troops were confronted with a similar task in which they were successful.

Many more prisoners were taken.

The Crown Prince's army was driven back and the Crown Prince moved his headquarters from St. Menchoul to Mont Faucon.

French Territory Swept Clear.

London, Sept. 14, 6.45 p.m.

A Paris communiqué issued in the afternoon says: On our Left the enemy prepared entrenchments on the Aisne between Compiègne and Soissons but were obliged to abandon them.

Crown Prince's Army Repulsed.

The enemy from Amiens retired on Peronne and St. Quentin. The Germans also, on a defensive position behind Rheims, were unable to hold it.

The enemy in Argonne withdrew to the north beyond the Forest of Bellemeuse and Triancourt, while on our right the retirement is general from Nancy to the Vosges.

Indeed at the end of yesterday French territory on this side had been entirely evacuated.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK.

GREAT VICTORY FOR THE SERVIAN.

South African Rifles Surprise German Force.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY CZERNOVITZA, CAPTURE 8,000 MEN AND 30 GUNS.

Italy Urged to Abandon Policy of Neutrality.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

A German Message Which Claims Nothing Great.

London, Sept. 15, 12.15 p.m.

An Amsterdam message states that the German staff announces that there have been heavy but undecided battles on their Right Wing. A French endeavour to break through their lines has been defeated. Elsewhere there has been no change.

Servians Defeat 90,000 Austrians.

Sept. 15, 12 p.m.

The Servians have won another great battle at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save, defeating 90,000 Austrians and capturing Howitzers, field-guns and quick-firers.

The Fighting in Africa.

A Capetown message says the South African Force has occupied an important strategic position at Ruman's Drift, a stronghold of Warmbald, after a sharp skirmish.

The French Advance.

The following French telegrams have been kindly supplied to us through the courtesy of the local French Consulate:—

Paris, Sept. 14, 4.40 p.m.

On our Left, the Germans were compelled to leave the line of defence which they had prepared between the north of the River Aisne and Compiègne and Soissons. Their detachments at Amiens retired on Peronne and St. Quentin.

In the Centre, the Germans were unable to hold their defensive positions which they had organised at the rear of Reims. In the Argonne forest they were repulsed towards the north beyond the forest of Bellemeuse and at Triancourt.

On our Right, the movement of retreat by the German Army is general between Nancy and the Vosges, and on the night of the 13th, the whole of the French territory on the eastern frontier was totally evacuated by the Germans.

German Cruiser Sunk by Submarine.

Sept. 15, 8 a.m.

It is officially announced from Berlin that the German cruiser Helg was sunk by a hostile submarine on the 13th inst. The majority of the crew was saved.

Italian Government Urged to Abandon Neutrality.

Sept. 15, 6.5 a.m.

The executive of the Italian radical party has passed a resolution urging the Government to abandon its policy of neutrality and not to miss the opportunity of securing national frontiers for Italy and participating in the settlement in accordance with democratic principles.

The journal *Messaggero* says popular demonstrations should warn the Government of the danger of maintaining a disinterested attitude.

Germans in Belgium Reduced to Inactivity.

Sept. 15, 6 a.m.

An official announcement from Antwerp states that the army re-entered the fortress unmolested by the Germans, who lost heavily in the fighting during the last few days and have been reduced to inactivity.

No Russian Troops in Belgium or France.

Sept. 15, 5.20 a.m.

The Press Bureau denies the rumour that Russian troops are in Belgium or France.

NOTICES

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The West River.

Public attention is so much engrossed with the war in Europe that it has almost overlooked the recent revival of piracy on the Canton Delta. It seems almost as if Hongkong's interest in the matter ceased with the withdrawal of the patrol flotilla, but this is not so. The precautions recently adopted by the Government of this Colony are, we understand, being rigidly adhered to on all of the river vessels and, though the patrol has for obvious reasons been temporarily withdrawn, there is, on the other hand, no sign of slackness on the part of the Chinese authorities, who are fulfilling to the letter the task recently allotted to them by the Central Government following the representations made by the British Minister.

China Mail

Chinese Opinion on the War. The wretched condition of China's weakness is referred to and especially the weakness of the internal government, whereby little improvement is seen in the people's condition, and no effect given to the people's aspiration. He, as a thoughtful writer, wisely urges the more intelligent part of the people neither to be elated at the fact of the great European war nor to be distressed about it. As a matter of fact, what others are doing need not concern China primarily at all. What more pertinently concerns the Middle Kingdom is to really set her house in order so as to be able to protect her own dominions, and then it will not matter much to her what happens as far as the issues of the European war go.

We think it is extremely unlikely that either party will wish in the near future to meddle with China unless the latter acts foolishly, as she has often done in the past. That for the present can be left out of account. Whilst, however, no one can condemn the advice that China should set about taking steps to protect effectually her own borders, this cannot be done in a month, and meanwhile she is well advised to take extreme caution that her neutrality is beyond suspicion.

Daily News

The Indian Emigrants.

Mr. Gurdit Singh professes to be indignant, firstly because this was not communicated to him by cable to Vancouver instead of by letter to Yokohama, and secondly, because the communication should have been sent at all, seeing that no such communication was made when the Indians passed through Hongkong to Vancouver. According to Mr. Gurdit Singh, it was this communication which started all the trouble with the steamship owners in Japan. We cannot see what difference it would have made had this notification been cabled to Vancouver, instead of being sent by mail to Yokohama. The charter of the Komagata maru was to terminate at Hongkong, and we certainly do not want 350 destitute Indians dumped into the Colony now, or at any other time. There is no obligation on the part of the Government, we believe, to go to the trouble of making any communication of the kind at all; it must, therefore, be regarded as an act of courtesy, and, as such, we have no doubt it is duly appreciated by the owners of the ship, if not by Mr. Gurdit Singh.

Famine Relief.

The Kanan provincial resident in Peking have presented a joint memorandum to the Government requesting that in view of the serious famine in Kanan and other districts of their province the Government-General be telegraphically instructed to distribute relief to the sufferers out of the funds derived from the fines for violating opium relations. The Government, however, is informed by the Governor-General that the fines from opium cases have been included in the budget as part of the military expenditure and there is no means of raising funds locally for relief purposes.

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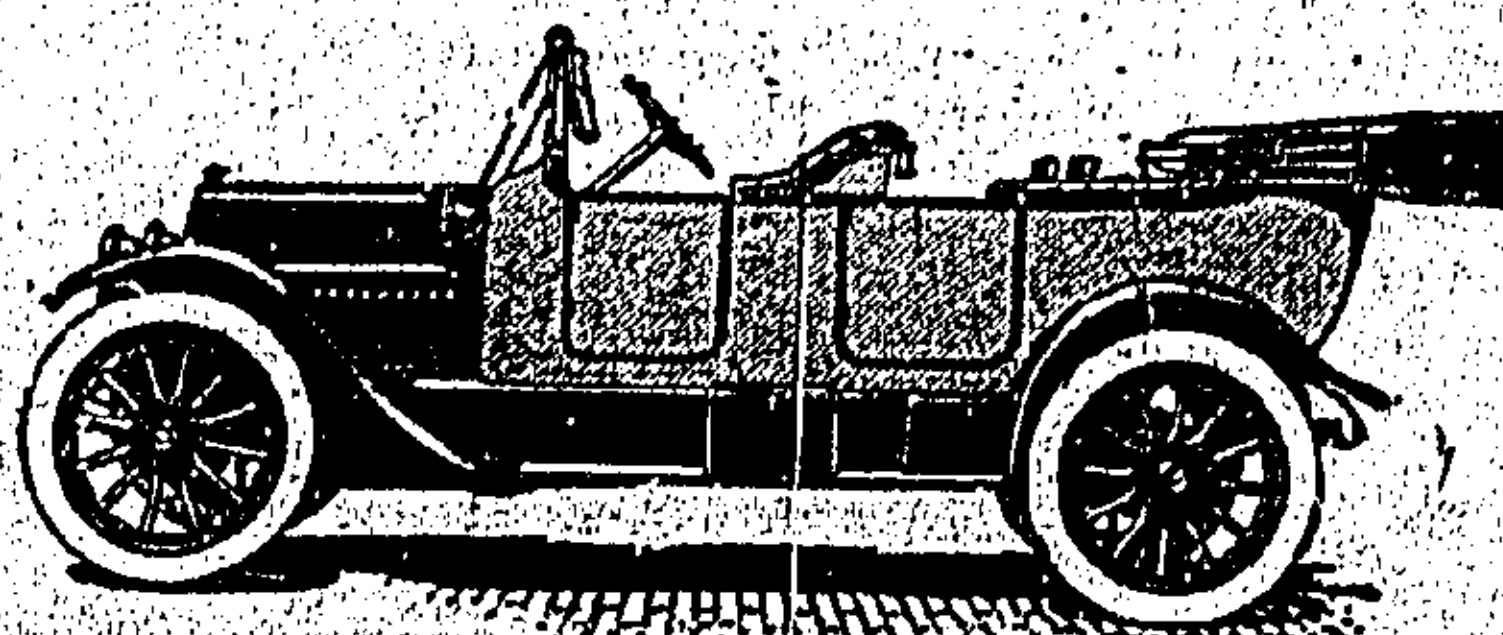
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GENERAL NEWS.

Espionage Scare in Yokohama.
A report is current that the S.S. Manchuria which arrived at Yokohama the other day, had on board seven Germans suspected of espionage. The Yokohama Water-Police Station despatched men in boats to watch proceedings prior to the landing of the passengers. A detective, named Kubo, proceeded on board the steamer with an interpreter and examined two or three foreigners, but to no purpose. The suspected foreigners are being watched by policemen in plain of dress.

Military Secret Case.
A magazine editor, Mr. Field, an aviator named Fowler, and two other persons were arrested at San Francisco and charged under the National Defence Act with having disclosed military secrets. Fowler flew in an aeroplane over the Panama Canal forts. He subsequently wrote an article pointing out the inadequacy of the defences against attack from the air, and Field published the article in his magazine. The Department of War ordered the arrests to be made. This is the first prosecution of the kind ever heard. The points awaiting decision are whether persons flying over a reservation can be held to have entered it; also whether the order of Colonel Gotthard, Director of the Canal Zone, prohibiting the photographing of the forts, is legal.

Bandits in Shantung.
The news in Shantung are trying to take advantage of the outbreak of hostilities in Tsingtau to start a rebellion. The Ministry of Communications has received a telegram from the Shaho Telegraph Station to the effect that the bandits in that locality are very rampant and have raided many commercial establishments. The Government has ordered by telegram the military force stationed near at hand to suppress the brigands at once.

Strategic Railway Mishap.
A mishap of an extraordinary nature occurred on July 8 on the Trans-Alpine railway, through the overflow of a subterranean lake, blocking the Simplon tunnel. Trains were derailed by the rush of water, and a hundred yards of permanent way was swept away. Several express trains were held up, and the wealthier travellers abandoned them, and crossed the pass in motor cars.

Promissory Note Dispute at Kobe.
On the 24th instant the Kobe Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank instituted an action in the Kobe Chihō Saibansho against Mr. W. J. Schroth, of Kobe, claiming Yen 15,000, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from June 20th, 1911, until the execution of judgment, costs to be borne by defendant and provisional execution of judgment allowed on deposit of security. The plaintiff state in their petition that they have in their possession a promissory note drawn by defendant on June 21st, 1910, in their favour for Yen 15,000, which was dishonoured on June 20th, 1911. The first hearing of the case is set down for October 2nd.

Chinese Anti-Government Magazine.
Tien Tang and Chu Chen, two notorious anarchists, have published a weekly magazine at Tokyo in the Chinese language full of violent criticism on the government. The government, fearing that the well-to-do people might be led astray by reading this magazine, has ordered the total prohibition of its sale in China.—Kuo Min Hsin Pao.

Libel Action Against Col. Roosevelt.
William Barnes has instructed his attorneys to institute suit for libel against Col. Theodore Roosevelt, following a statement alleged to have been made by Col. Roosevelt in his endorsement of the candidacy of former Senator Harvey D. Hinman as the sub-paternal nominee for the Republican primaries.

In his address in which he called upon Bull Moose to join with the "regulars" in the fight against Barnes, Murphy and Tammany, Roosevelt is accused of making a particularly bitter attack upon Barnes and the latter declares that he will fight for vindication through every court in the country.

NOTICE

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TSINGTAU ITEMS.

The Japanese Advance.

Peking, Aug. 20.

The first line of Japanese pickets has reached the valley twelve miles from Tsingtau. All bridges and buildings in the vicinity have been destroyed. The first line of defence is at a place eight miles from Tsingtau, but it is not very strong. The main line of defence is at a spot three miles from Tsingtau, but it extends only a quarter of a mile. This place is dominated by the guns of the Moltke, Bismarck and other forts. Several big guns have been placed on the hills. The approach is defended with barbed wire entanglements, which can be charged with electricity, and is fully mined.

The locality between Weichang and Tsingtau is full of Germans in uniform and it looks as if the place were under German occupation.—Japan Chronicle.

Effects of Heavy Rains.

Mehsien, Sept. 7.

Germans report that a Japanese advance guard, numbering three thousand, advanced from Lungkow, but only succeeded in covering ten miles in two days, owing to the appalling condition of the roads. They then reached a swollen river which their artillery could not cross, and they are returning for the present to Lungkow.

As a result of the heavy rains, some of the Tsingtau forts and many bomb-proof shelters are flooded, causing considerable inconvenience to the garrison. The Governor is now granting every man after two days in the forts one day free in town in order to preserve the health of the troops.

The spirits of the people in Tsingtau are reviving, as no bombardment has occurred. Most of the reservists and landsturm are living in private residences. Shops and restaurants have reopened, while music and cinematograph performances are given nightly.

Mined Fields.

The Germans have given strict orders to Chinese peasants not to cross the fields along the front, because they are mined. A party of several Chinese peasants, disregarding the warning, went out to till fields, when a mine exploded killing them all.

Reconnaissance by Seaplane.

Tokyo, Sept. 8.

The Japanese made a successful reconnaissance over Tsingtau with a seaplane on Sunday.

Detention of Prince Kung.
Prince Kung of China, who has been taking refuge at Tsingtau, since the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Germany, wanted to go to Dairen. The German authorities, however, not wishing that the Prince should come in contact with the Japanese, would not permit his departure.

The Prince then expressed his desire to go to Shanghai, but the Germans have also refused this application. Prince Kung is still detained at Tsingtau.

BRITISH NAVAL STRATEGY.

Opinion of a Naval Expert.

London, Aug. 20.

Commenting on the naval engagement off Heligoland, a British naval expert remarks as follows:—

"The phrase 'a German cruiser has disappeared in the fog' occurring in the report issued by the British Admiralty, explains the supposed circumstances in which British naval manoeuvres are carried out in ordinary times. There can be little doubt that the Commander-in-Chief of the British Squadron, in order to elude the vigilance of the German forts and the guard-ships, took advantage of the thick fog occurring at dawn for the movement of his warships.

"Germany has spent millions of pounds on Heligoland to make it a strong defence since its cession to her by Britain in 1890. The Kaiser proudly said that Heligoland would make a great and strong bulwark against any enemy that attempts an attack on the German Navy, naval bases and shore defences. It is computed that Germany has expended £10,000,000 on the forts and harbour works of Heligoland. The guns on the forts are known to be of a superior quality, commanding a large section of the waters by which the German North Sea ports can be approached.

"In the face of this strong defence, and risking the danger of floating mines, Admiral Beatty engaged the enemy with costly vessels like the Queen Mary, Lion, Princess Royal, and New Zealand. The participation of Admiral Moore in the engagement proves the fact that some ships of the Mediterranean Squadron, or at least the Invincible, was among the British ships that took part in the engagement. If the whole of the Second Squadron of battle-cruisers participated in the Heligoland battle that explains the circumstances that made possible the recent escape of the German ship Goeben. In that case the British force at Malta was not strong enough either to destroy or capture the Goeben. In the absence of battle-cruisers among the British Mediterranean Squadron the other ships would be inferior to the Goeben in speed and strength. It is probable that the escape of the Goeben occurred after Britain had withdrawn her battle-cruisers from the Mediterranean.

"The squadron of light cruisers, which recently sank a German submarine, also distinguished itself in the Heligoland engagement as is shown by the destruction of the German cruiser Mainz. The Laertes, which suffered damage in this battle, is the destroyer that recently attacked and destroyed the German mine-layer Koenigin Luise."

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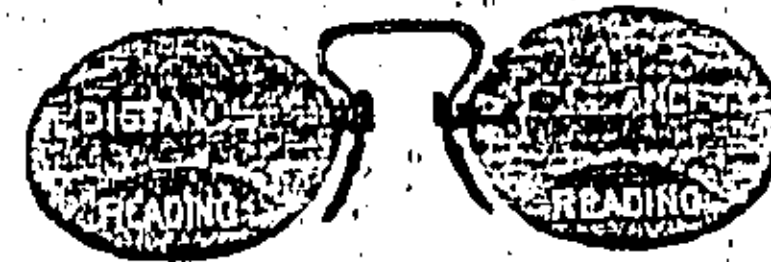
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PATRIOTIC LADIES.

Raising Money by Self-denial.

A party of patriotic Sydney ladies, presided over by Miss Strickland, has begun to organise for the purpose of raising money in the form of small donations, the sum total of which will be added to the Lord Mayor's fund. The appeal, which in this instance is made to the girls of New South Wales, reads as follows:—"To the Girls of New South Wales:—

At this time everybody feels the desire to help, and the question is: How can girls help? We can't fight, only a few of us may be needed to nurse, and those few must be qualified; but one thing we can all do, and that is deny ourselves some little luxury or pleasure, and give what we should have spent on ourselves to help our country. The French and Russian women are volunteering their services to take up the work of their men who have gone to the front, and surely we Australians are not going to be behindhand. There will be urgent need for money all over the Empire, not only now for our soldiers, but later on to relieve the terrible destitution which must inevitably follow a war. Will every girl, therefore, try and give something, no matter how small, if possible every week while the war lasts, and send the same to the secretaries, whose names are signed to this appeal? To save trouble, we would suggest groups being formed in every district, and one or more girls nominated to receive the weekly

contributions, and forward them to the central secretaries. We ask this, as we would like to acknowledge contributions, and want to save both time and money. Let us all remember that on an occasion like this there is no time to be lost; so let us all begin at once. Already a considerable sum has been raised.—(Signed) Joyce, Allen, Merriola, Edgell, road, Woolahra; Veronica M. Mort, 4 Albert-street, Woolahra; Mollie Owen, "Dilbar," Wellington-street, Woolahra.

Rescue of Japanese by the
Inverclyde.

The British steamer Inverclyde (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., agents), which arrived last week at Kobe from New York, via ports, landed three Japanese youths, rescued some twenty miles off Shidzuka. At this point the Inverclyde, encountering the full force of the typhoon, sighted a Japanese motor fishing-boat in distress. The boat was waterlogged. Only three youths remained aboard, the remainder being drowned. The seas were running so high that it was impossible to lower a boat, but Captain Mansfield decided to run his vessel as close alongside the derelict as possible, and by the use of lines managed to get the three youths on board. On arrival they were handed over to the Water Police. During the typhoon the vessel lost her standard compass, which was swept clean overboard.

NOTICES.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1914.

BEFORE THE WAR.

Now that more detailed information than was wired to Hongkong concerning the incidents which led up to the war is being received from Home, some interesting facts are coming to light. For instance, there was the question as to whether it was Britain or Germany which issued the declaration of war. The point was not merely an academic one, for, if Germany could show that Britain was the aggressor, Italy might have been compelled, in accordance with the terms of the Triple Alliance, to go to the assistance of Germany. The question, however, is definitely settled by the fact, now made plain, that a state of war came into being automatically owing to Germany's violation of her Belgian and other obligations. Thus it is that Italy is able to remain neutral, and thus is the responsibility for the terrible crisis laid definitely at the door of German inconstancy.

A further point may be cited to demonstrate how obviously Germany was at the back of the Austrian Note to Serbia, which was the direct cause leading to the general outbreak of hostilities. It now appears that as early as July 30 the British Ambassador at Vienna informed Sir Edward Grey that he had been privately informed that the German Ambassador had telegraphed to the Kaiser the text of the Austrian ultimatum before it was despatched to Belgrade. That ultimatum, aimed at brow-beating Serbia into compliance with Austria's high-handed demands, therefore received the tacit, if not the actual, approval of Germany, whose statesmen apparently took little account of the possibility of greater Powers intervening to preserve the rights and independence of a small state. This is where they sadly erred. It is worth while noting, too, that, on the eve of Britain's entry into the war, the German Imperial Chancellor unsuccessfully endeavoured to drive a sharp bargain with the British Ambassador, and, in the attempt, he incidentally revealed Germany's palpable desire to secure for herself possession of the French Colonies. He admitted to Sir William Goschen that Great Britain would not be likely to stand aside and allow France to be crushed, and went on to explain that Germany did not aim at that end, adding that provided Britain would remain neutral, no territorial acquisition would ensue at France's expense if Germany were victorious. Then it was that the British Ambassador raised the question of the French Colonies, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg regretted that he was unable to give a similar undertaking in that respect. The inference from that reply is all too clear; it needs no elaboration whatever.

Time gives a true perspective to the doings of any individual or of any nation; and now, on looking at these facts, it is made perfectly clear that Germany was "out for war" from the beginning. The probability is that she did not reckon on finding practically the whole of Europe against her, while she herself would be deserted by a member of the much-wanted Triple Alliance. But that is how things have panned out, and if the German people have time for rumination they must now be cursing those statesmen and militarists who made such a situation possible.

A Historic Name.

The revival of historic names for war vessels is once again exemplified in the case of one of two flotilla leaders which has been provisionally ordered by the British Admiralty, and which is to be named the Nimrod. In the past, six warships of the British Navy have borne that name, and it is of interest to Hongkong folk to recall that two of these saw service in Far Eastern waters. The fourth of these vessels was a sloop built in 1828 as the Andromeda, and was subsequently re-named the Nimrod. From 1839 to 1842 she participated in operations in China, and spent her last years as a dockyard craft at Devonport. The next boat to bear the name was a screw gun vessel, built in 1856. When only a year old she took part in the bombardment of Canton, in 1858, was engaged against the Taku Forts, and a year later, she took part in the operations against the Peiho Forts. She was broken up in 1866.

"Rioting."

Our evergreen friend the Daily News has been very busy of late. In quick time it contrived to change its "peace" policy for one of quite naughty Jingolism, and there, one would have thought, it would be content to let matters rest. Not so. There was still the alarmist pigdin to run; and it ran it. Along came a bold black headline: "Food Riots;" and one held one's breath; for this is not a time when there should be rioting of any description in the dear old Homeland. Anon one took comfort; for behold, the worst was that a woman in Bermondsey refused to take goods ordered at a grocer's shop, on account of the increased price thereof. When the grocer refused to return her money she indignantly left the shop and returned a few minutes later with about twenty women from the market. Articles of grocery were flung about, but the arrival of the police prevented further damage. This was something like a riot.

War Enthusiasm.

We mentioned, a week or two ago, the local British youngsters' eagerness to serve the Government in some capacity or other, and very readily grasping at the opportunity given them by H.E. the Governor to act as messengers for the troops. From yesterday's batch of Home papers it appears that a similar state of youthful enthusiasm obtains in England. Everywhere the doings of the Boy Scouts are mentioned; everywhere the smallest of young Britishers are keen to do something for their country. From a private letter we learn that one bonnie lad of fifteen went as near as was manly to weeping, because, though he was big enough, he was not old enough, to offer his services for the Front. Talking of youngsters and the war, by the way, one of the most useful items of news we have heard of as coming from Home is contained in the letter of a kiddie of eleven. "If," he writes, "the French should get a bit of a licking at first, I suppose you know we have over 100,000 men ready to send to plaster the Germans." That "we" is great; greater than the editorial "we," even.

FRENCH INFANTRY.

The Value of Self-Reliance.

In connection with the training of the French infantry, and in particular of the two new classes of recruits, that of 1912, which was incorporated in September, and that of 1913, which joined the colours in November last, instruction is not to be quite so strict in details as hitherto.

More time is to be devoted to company and battalion training in the field. Non-commissioned officers and older soldiers are to be accustomed to the responsibility of commanding sections and companies, by the assumption from time to time that the company officers have been killed, and the men are to be constantly practised in digging themselves in under fire.

The aim is to teach the troops to be self-reliant, and think more quickly in time of emergency.

DAY BY DAY.

OF ALL THE JOYS WE CAN BRING INTO OUR OWN LIVES THERE IS NONE SO JOYOUS AS THAT WHICH COMES TO US AS THE RESULT OF CARING FOR OTHERS AND BRIGH-TENING SAD LIVES.—Burke.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 82; sunshiny.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 73; sunshiny.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Mexico Maru at 2 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Mongolia to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 0.9-18d.

Parade.
In connection with St. Joseph's College Association, a swearing-in parade is to be held at the College Square on the 23rd inst. at 5.30 p.m.

Woman Robbed.
A woman, of Po Hing Lane, reports that some person stole from her room jewellery valued \$75, and several pieces of clothing.

Absconded.
The police have received a report from the Chinese steward of the s.s. Tai Lee to the effect that, on divers dates, he entrusted an accountant with sums of money amounting to \$500, with which to pay bills and that the man has absconded.

CLEARED OUT.

Did he Dislike the Charge Room?

Questions as to the whereabouts of a Chinese who had been mentioned in a case tried by Mr. O.D. Melbourne, this morning, led Inspector MacDonald to inform his Worship that the man had been to the charge room but had cleared out.

His Worship:—Perhaps he did not like his surroundings.

U.S. NAVAL MOVEMENTS IN THE FAR EAST.

Steaming at a record pace, the American torpedo boat destroyers Bainbridge, Dale and Chauncey, are expected to arrive to-day at Cavite from Shanghai, says the Callan American of the 10th inst. The speedy destroyers together with the collier Abarenda, the tug Piscataqua and the flotilla ship Pompey, left Shanghai last Monday. The Abarenda, the Piscataqua and Pompey are expected in port in the course of a couple of days, they not being in the speed class with the destroyers.

Just why the Asiatic squadron has been divided and the smaller vessels hurried to the Philippines, was not announced. The vessels now steaming for the Philippines, together with the cruisers Cincinnati and Saratoga, the destroyer Barry and the river gun boat Villalobos, have been at Shanghai for the past month, with the exception of the Cincinnati, which was at Amoy previous to going to Shanghai.

How long the fleet of small vessels and the auxiliary ships will remain here, and what is their reason for hurrying here at this particular time, is not known. In Manila harbour at present is the monitor Monterey while at Cavite and Olongapo are a number of the submarines and a couple of the torpedo boat destroyers.

The Neumann Murder.
A coolie named Tan Yai-yong, who was arrested at Shanghai, appeared before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor and Magistrate, last week, in connection with the Neumann murder case. The man is required as a witness, and was remanded.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ENEMY STILL RETREATING.

There is something almost monotonous in the repeated statements that the allies are advancing and the Germans are retreating—monotonous, that is, from the point of view of a commenting writer. Even Field Marshal French's report does not add greatly to our previous knowledge, except that it indicates, in very few words, how hard and sanguinary has been the fighting. One phrase raises a smile. "Prepared to ignore the British as being driven out of the fight, the enemy endeavoured to attack the main French army, cut through and envelop it." The General who is prepared to ignore the British forces in this campaign is not the best man for the job Germany has in hand. But by this time he has probably made up his mind for good and all that the British are not to be driven out of a fight quite so easily as he thought.

The Fourth Arm.
In spite of the fact that Britain took to aviation late in the day her airmen appear to have done some excellent work in the present campaign. They have been specially complimented by General Joffre for the precision, exactitude and regularity of their news. The value of the fourth arm has been fully demonstrated during this war. As an offensive instrument it is not yet of any great account; its real value lies in scouting. Something was said in an article on this page yesterday regarding the forms of strategy followed by the combatants in this war, and it was remarked that both British and French strategy follows the line of keeping part of the force in reserve for an attack on a vital spot when the opportunity offers itself. With airmen doing splendid work it should be more than ever possible, during a battle, to take full and speedy advantage of the weak spot when it shows itself.

German Naval Tactics.
An interesting cutting, which gives part of an article in the *Revue de Paris*, has just been handed to us. The article is from the pen of a naval writer who has some interesting remarks to make regarding the German navy. He regards their manoeuvres as nothing very remarkable. Their naval tactics, he says, consist almost entirely of flanking movements copied almost directly from the military formations, and they are always carried out according to programme; everybody knows what everybody else will do before they begin. Their torpedo manoeuvres, too, he states, are carried out in the same fashion and always with the most elaborate care. Just so; and if ever the navy does emerge from its retirement into the North Sea and attempts to defeat the British fleet by means of these tactics it is certain to suffer the same treatment as the German army is now having meted out to it. The drawback of fighting to programme is that the other fellow is more than likely to upset it and that where everybody knows what to do so long as the programme is adhered to, no one knows what to do when it is broken. Officers who can readily decide what to do in certain circumstances, ransack their memories in vain for an answer to the question of what to do when an entirely new set of circumstances crop up unexpected.

Too Much Zeal.
The same writer tells us that "by way of training in the individual initiative necessary in a naval melee, the most remarkable feats are performed, such as dashing at full speed between two other ships where there are only inches to spare. Night manoeuvres are frequent, where ships proceed in close company at full speed through fog and bad weather and through dangerous straits. The torpedo-boats are especially keen on these risks, and the Kaiser always refuses to punish any whose ship comes to grief through too much zeal in such work." There have been no German vessels especially keen on taking risks in this war anyhow, and the Kaiser will require to show no mercy to any who have done too much work. Not on present showing at any rate.

AT THE END OF A MONTH.

TAKING STOCK OF RESULTS.

IV: The Great Lesson of the War.

In our article yesterday we compared the strategy of the Allies with that of the Germans and showed that the latter was inferior. We make no apology for following that with a lengthy quotation from an article by a British officer who, writing before the war, had this to say on the subject of French strategy in the event of a German invasion. "It is not easy to see how a German success up to that point (enay and Vouziers) can be prevented, and it is to be hoped that France, in a vain attempt to hinder what is practically inevitable, may not squander her magnificent cavalry, which if preserved intact might in the second phase of the struggle turn the scale in her favour. To obtain her primary objectives Germany is prepared to waste a large number of men. The cost of men will not prevent her straining every effort to attain her ends. If the French pour over into Belgium to meet her half way, they will be playing her game, and equalizing the chances of loss."

The Best Strategy.
"An obstinate defence without risking too much on the Rheims—Laon—La Fere line is clearly the best French strategy. It will not be a bad thing for France's final chances of victory if the first great battle of the war can be deferred until the Germans are in THE AISNE VALLEY. The only way to baffle the German plan of campaign is to leave the development of its inherent difficulties to time and distance. It will no doubt be disagreeable to French sentiment to see the first battle of the war occur on French soil but victors there would be better than defeats further north."

Mentally Muscle-bound.
The capitals are ours, and they mean quite a lot. They indicate the difference between the British and the German officer—the difference which has told so heavily against Germany in the fighting so far. The one is a strategist who thinks; the other is a strategist whose thinking was done for him years ago and who is mentally muscle-bound because he follows military traditions. The German army's one achievement was the fighting march to Paris in 1870, and we know now that that was not such a tremendous achievement after all. Since those days the conditions of fighting have been almost revolutionised, and Britain and France have kept abreast of the time, while Germany has not. British and French soldiers have been taught to show initiative; they are individualised soldiers. The German soldier, not too nimble-witted at best, has been taught that others will do his thinking for him, and the result is that we have seen massed troops against these individual fighters (who are yet part of a smoothly moving machine) and the massed troops have lost heavily.

Behind the Times.
A quotation from an official statement will show just how far the Germans have been proved to be behind the times in modern warfare:—

In Landreies alone on the 26th, as an instance, a German infantry brigade advanced in the closest order into the narrow street which they completely filled. Our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town. The head of the column was swept away, a frightful panic ensued, and it is estimated that no less than 800 to 900 dead and wounded Germans were lying in this street alone.

So far as it has gone, then, the war has proved that the officers and men of the Allies, forces are far ahead of those of the Germans in intelligence. It has proved, too, that an intelligent army is not only more formidable in attack than the other but that it is much more formidable in retreat. Compare the masterly falling back of the Allies with the disorder of the Germans. In an army trained on British lines there has been proved to be a spine and devil which is absent from that great, massed army which is composed of men who are content to obey their officers and do not think for themselves. Directly these masses were broken

ENGLISH POETS ON THE WAR.

"Her Sword Strikes Home."

Mr. Alfred Noyes contributes a poem to the *Daily Mail* entitled "The United Front." In the introduction Mr. Noyes says that the Kaiser, in reply to Belgium, has definitely placed on record for all future ages that the destiny of Germany depends absolutely upon his right to violate guarantees, to tear up treaties, and dishonour his word. Two verses follow:—

Thus only should it have come, if come it must,
Not with a riot of flags, or a mob-born cry,
But with a noble faith, a conscience high,
And pure and proud as Heaven, wherein we trust.
We who have fought for peace have dared the thrust
Of calumny for Peace and watched her die.
Her scout-horns rent from sky to outraged sky,
By felon hands, and trampled into dust.
It is God's answer. Though for many a year
This land forgot the faith that made her great,
Now, as her fleets cast off the North Sea foam,
Casting aside all faction and all fear,
Thrice armed in all the majesty of her fate,
Britain remembers, and her sword strikes home.

William Watson also contributes to the *Times* a sonnet to "The Troubler of the World."

At last we know you, War Lord, you that flung
The gauntlet down, fling down the mask you wore,
Publish your heart and let its pent hate pour—
You that had God forever on your tongue.

The sonnet ends:
And not by earth shall he be soon forgiven,
Who set the fire sonnet that flames to-day.

PARTNERSHIP QUESTION.

A Case Which Collapsed.

Yesterday in the Original Court, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gumpertz, the case was mentioned in which the Chop See Wo Firm, Raffles Quay, Singapore, sued the Tsak Tsick Co., Lam Siu-woon, and Lam Woon-pan, partners thereof, 24, Des Voeux Road Central, labour contractors, on a partnership issue, to decide whether Lam Siu-woon was or was not a partner in the defendant firm.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. O. O. Kong Sing, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. E. M. Tozer, for Lam Siu-woon.

Mr. Potter said that his friend had now informed him that he did not now intend to contest the point.

His Lordship:—That is judgment for the plaintiff with costs. How far does that carry you?

Mr. Potter submitted that it carried him the whole way, in accordance with an agreement between Mr. Needham and Mr. Otto Kong Sing. He moved for judgment and suggested that his Lordship should go into the other matter in chambers. This course was agreed to.

Kaiser's Message to East Prussia.
The Russian invaders have established field post-offices in Eastern Prussia and are using Russian postage stamps.

The Kaiser has sent a message to the German troops in Eastern Prussia to defend their positions against the Russian invasion till his Majesty's return from the expedition and to protect the people in East Prussia.

they became as disordered as broken masses of sheep and nearly as dismayed. The great lesson of the war, up till now, has been that while weight and force count for a deal in warfare, mobility and intelligence count for a deal more.

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Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

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Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.		Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500	(TUES., 22nd Sept., at 4 p.m.) (TUES., 6th Oct. at noon.)
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.		Tango Maru Capt. Sekino T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,900	(TUES., 29th Sept., a.m.) (WEDNES., 18th Oct.)
CALCUTTA via Singapore and Rangoon.		Kawachi Maru Capt. ... T. 12,500	(MONDAY, 21st Sept.)
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.		Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	(MONDAY, 21st Sept.) (TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at 5 p.m.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.		Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi T. 12,000	(WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept.)
SHANGHAI and Kobe.		Aisuta Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 16,000	(THURS., 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.)
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† Cargo only.
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SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	Kobe	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st class.....	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class.....	\$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 57

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Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Ningpo	18th Sept. at d'light
WWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	19th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	20th Sept. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	32nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENSIN	Huichow	27th Sept. at 4 p.m.

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Hongkong 16th Sept., 1914.

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Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff,

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Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,

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Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Arrive	Depart
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Tilboroom	JAVA	1st half Sept.	SHAI 2nd half Sept.
Tilwong	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN 2nd half Sept.
Tilmanock	SHAI	1st half Sept.	JAVA 2nd half Sept.
Tilalajap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	SHAI 2nd half Sept.
Tilkebang	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	JAPAN 2nd half Sept.
Tilpanas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI 2nd half Oct.
Tilmah	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	SHAI 2nd half Oct.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

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Displacement
Steamer. Tons & Speed

Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Tues., 20th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" N'saki, Tues., 6th Oct.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. Return (6 months) £96.10.

San Francisco £45. Return (6 months) £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St Albans	30th Sept., 10 a.m.	30th Sept., 10 a.m.
Eastern	9th Oct., "	9th Oct., "
Aldenharn	3rd Oct., "	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A.H. Stewart	WED., 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haiyang	A.E. Hodgins	FRI., 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haitan	J.W. Evans	TUES., 22nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Port of Vancouver. One of the principal features and an important asset of Vancouver as the transportation, commercial, and industrial centre of British Columbia is the splendid harbour which is situated. Nature is the important factor in the creation of great harbours, and has highly favoured Vancouver.

Burrard Inlet, the harbour proper, extends for twelve miles from the Narrows, as the entrance is called, eastward to Port Moody at the head of the inlet, which was first selected as the location for the terminal wharves and docks of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the first of the trans-continental lines to reach the British Columbia coast in 1896.

Later, when the Canadian Pacific Railway extended its lines farther west and decided to construct its terminals on the south shore of Burrard Inlet, on the site where Vancouver stands now, the foundations were laid for the greatest seaport and shipping centre in the Canadian West.

The inlet, twelve miles long and two miles wide on the average, forms an area of about twenty-four square miles. Extending north-westerly from a point about seven miles from the entrance up the north shore is what is known as the North Arm, an extension longer than the main inlet, and averaging two miles wide.

The favourable features of Vancouver harbour are an all-the-year-round open port, ample anchorage, many miles of water front with depth sufficient for the largest vessels, perfect security from weather conditions, and accessibility to the open sea and to the coast waters of British Columbia. The waters of the harbour are of a great depth in mid-channel, more than thirty fathoms in places, while near the shore there is a depth of water in most places of more than twenty-five feet. In some instances deep water extends so close in that large vessels can anchor within a few rods of the shore.

The shipping facilities of Vancouver harbour have so far been confined generally to the south shore of the inlet, where much of the water front is occupied by sawmills and other industries. But the growing shipping interest will soon require practically all the south shore, and is already extending to the north shore, where large docks, wharves, and shipbuilding plants are being constructed. Within a few years the factories along the inlet within the corporation limits will give way to wharves and docks, as the sites are becoming too valuable for manufacturing purposes.

Extensive improvements are being made to accommodate the increasing business of the port, for which several million dollars will be spent this year, and when the new Government and private docks, wharves, and dredging schemes planned and under construction are completed, the facilities of the harbour will be greatly increased, making the Vancouver harbour one of the best on the Pacific Coast.

C. P. R. May Call at Honolulu.

That the present steamship traffic to Hawaii is to be materially increased within the near future is evidenced by a report from New York City to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is planning to revise its trans-Pacific steamship route in such a way that all its lines will either touch at Honolulu or skirt the Hawaiian Islands. A notice of this proposal appears in the New York Commercial of July 13. In case the plan materializes it will mean that the lines Empress of Japan, Empress of China, and Empress of India will call at Honolulu and possibly at Hilo. According to the Commercial, the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company is considering the change largely from a tourist standpoint, on account of the fact that it will make the voyages much warmer and pleasanter for tourists in winter.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE

FAR EASTERN MOUNTED CORPS.

ACTIVE SERVICE SCHEME OUTLINED.

Three Hundred Men Wanted.

The following from the *N. C. Daily News* amplifies our special cable of Wednesday last:

There are a number of Britons in the Far East who are willing and anxious to see their King and country in the present war. How to get these men together and make an acceptable offer to the Government has proved to be a great difficulty. But it is not insurmountable. Already, in response to the advertisement that appears on our front page, sixty-four men have volunteered to go to the front from Shanghai and the outposts and twenty horses have already been promised.

A beginning has been made, and it now remains for the men to come forward so that H. M. Consul-General in Shanghai can be requested to make a definite offer to the W. R. Office. The scheme proposed is tentative only, and those who are responsible for such steps as have been taken have done so because, in local circumstances, some such action was necessary if any offer at all was to be made to the Government. When the men are forthcoming a Committee will be formed who will approach H. M. Consul-General with something tangible for him to go upon. So far it has been impossible to deal fully with finances, but quite a large sum of money has been promised to meet the expenses necessary to land the men in France.

A Ready Response.

Of the sixty-four men who have responded to the invitation to send in their names, twenty-five have seen active military service and the majority of the remainder have had volunteer training. The scheme, subject to any modifications that may be deemed necessary, is to assemble a mounted force of about 300 men in Shanghai and ship them to Calcutta. If a steamer with accommodation for horses cannot be obtained, it is proposed to take on board a quantity of lumber and a number of carpenters, who will fit the vessel up for horses en route to India. Moreover, if cloth can be got in Shanghai, tailors will also be shipped, and it is hoped to have the force in uniform by the time Calcutta is reached.

Training at Calcutta.

At Calcutta there will be secured, and, it is hoped, equipment from the Indian Government. With regard to the latter it is believed that the Government will follow the precedent of Lumsden's Horse for South Africa, namely, to ask the Indian Government to equip the force and subsequently pay the bill for it. To equip the force will take three weeks or a month. During this time the men would engage in regular and systematic mounted drill etc., and so soon as the unit is passed by the military authorities as fit to go to the front the ship will sail for Marseilles where the force will disembark.

From All the East.

The men will be drawn from Shanghai, outposts in China, Japan and the Federated Malay States. A mounted corps is proposed as it is believed that this will be most acceptable to the War Office. It is suggested that the corps be officered as to the section leaders by men selected with those volunteering. An application will be made for two regular officers and four N. C. O.'s to be attached to the corps. The regular officers would command the two companies and one of them would be asked to take the adjutant. The N. C. O.'s will consist of a Regt. Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Farrier-Sergeant, and Signaller Sergeant. The cost of carrying out this scheme is estimated at about £10,000. Part of this sum has been promised if the men are forthcoming, and the Chartered Bank, Shanghai, will open a subscription list, while two local doctors have undertaken to examine candidates free of charge.

A Soldier's Life.

It must be distinctly understood that volunteers who go to the front onist in the army and are subject to martial law.

WAR ITEMS.

Our Merchantmen.

London, Aug. 7.

Mr. Lloyd George's arrangements for insuring the hulls of vessels during the war period have been made with the existing insurance associations, the three principal of which represent a capital of £100,000,000.

The Government is re-insuring up to 30 per cent. of the value of the hulls, stipulating that it shall have the right to vary the premiums from time to time.

As there are no associations dealing specially with cargo risks, the Government proposes that the State Insurance Office shall do the work. One office has already been opened in London. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., has approved the scheme, which will go far to allay any possible panic.

The Government is appointing an export committee, consisting of the general managers of the leading companies, to control the railways.

Though military and naval engagements will receive first consideration, every effort will be made to reduce inconvenience to the public.

Imperial Guard Annihilated.

London, Sept. 7.

The *Evening News* publishes, under reserve, a message from its special correspondent at Boulogne stating that a telegram has been received from General Pau, of which the correspondent has seen the original, who announces a great victory by the allied forces at Precy sur Oise.

The Germans were forced to retire. The Imperial Guard forced to surrender, but were annihilated. It is reported that the German Crown Prince was in their midst.

A Russian Spy Story.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.

Many reports are current concerning the espionage system employed by the belligerents. A Russian employee in the German Embassy in St. Petersburg discovered, it is stated, some documents disclosing a remarkable instance of German methods. It is stated that even the Imperial Court was greatly shocked at the news that the Countess Kleinmischew, a popular Society beauty, had been convicted of espionage. This lady was well-known in St. Petersburg, even among the children, and was regarded as a sort of social queen. She maintained a large salon at her residence, to which the Russian nobles considered it an honour to be invited. As she has such an extensive acquaintance, she was induced by the German and Austrian governments to gather whatever secret information she could and transmit it to them, for which service they paid her an annual salary of ten million roubles. On this discovery being made, she was immediately arrested and executed. It is said that she had some two hundred accomplices, for whom the police are eagerly seeking. Suspicions have fallen on the Mayor of St. Petersburg, who has been dismissed from office. The Russian papers are silent regarding this remarkable story.

Poet and Soldier.

Masterlinck, the great Belgian poet and philosopher, has volunteered for military service. An article written by him says that it is the duty of every intelligent man to fight against Germany in the cause of civilization.

Operations to be Watched.

It is reported at Peking that the Ministers of the neutral Powers, viz. America, Italy, Portugal and Holland, are about to send a military officer each, to the neighbourhood of Tsingtau, to watch the Japanese operations for the reduction and capture of that place.

There is, however, no pecuniary liability whatever attached to volunteering beyond, in this corps, finding a horse if the volunteer agrees to do so. In addition it may be mentioned that Ministers have emphasised the fact that, when practicable, men who desire to serve together will be allowed to do so.

INVADING GERMANY.

A FRENCH OFFICER'S VIEWS.

Leading British Forces.

Although numerous books and articles have been published showing the probability of an invasion of England by Germany, very few, if any, have been written by Englishmen describing a British invasion of Germany. At least one French military writer, however, has not overlooked a possibility which has now become a fact. The writer is a staff officer in the French Army, and he says:

In the first place, it is understood that England would not alone on the Continent face mighty Germany. We are adopting the general idea of a conflict between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente as basis of our inquiry, and the mixed operations, of which I am going to speak, would be in close combination during certain phases of the conflict with the exclusively Continental operations between the belligerent armies. Nor can we be sure, for that matter, that the mobile force brought to bear by the British General Staff will be limited to the 70,000 men of the expeditionary army.

English Rarely Fight Alone.

The English rarely go to war alone; rarely, either, do their forces land, especially in Europe, without a strong complement of contingent allied troops. Thus, at the time of our great wars, they associated themselves successively in 1793 with the Russians, in order to make a descent on Holland; in 1806 with the Neapolitans or Sicilians in order to land in the kingdom of Valencia. It was with the assistance of the Portuguese that in 1807, when they had hardly landed, they repulsed Junot at Vimero, and it is a well-known fact that from 1808 to 1814 they seldom moved without the Spanish and the Portuguese. In May, 1815, the troops of the new kingdom of the Low Countries were there at Ouden, and at Antwerp to receive them. In 1809 their first appearance in the Scheldt ended in failure, although their expedition was very strong and had been well organised—about 45,000 men, and ample plant for the siege of Antwerp. But they were alone, not having found on the spot the support they were expecting, and the fever of the low-lying swamps melted their fighting strength in a few days.

A Reasonable Supposition.

It is reasonable to suppose that this next time, in 19—, the British expeditionary force would be supported at any rate by a French army and perhaps also by a Russian army, especially if the allies were the theatre of war. Now 100,000 or 110,000 men are in south never a negligible quantity, and if this imposing mass were to land without hindrance at the right moment and at a judiciously selected spot on the German coast, there is no doubt that the face of affairs would be considerably altered. The point is, we must not forget that English troops, once established in a position, are well-nigh invulnerable, as we know to our cost, who were never able to turn them at Waterloo, Talavera, Fuentes d'Oro, or Vimero. It was Marshal Bugeaud who considered the English soldier the best in Europe, who said, "Fortunately there are only a few of them."

The Landing of the Troops.

It is generally held that to undertake landing operations on any considerable scale with any prospect of success, it is well to ensure beforehand the supremacy of the sea. But how many ships—approximately—would be required to bring this great enterprise to a successful conclusion. A large number, it is evident. That would not baffle a Power which possesses more than 10,000 steam vessels, but the effort would nevertheless be great. It would be necessary to make a selection of these steamers and to take the best of them. If there were only infantry to be carried, even counting the horses for the staff and the officers, baggage waggons, ammunition and immediate provisions, the operation would require only a small number of liners, especially

DAIRY FARM NEWS NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst. our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

if the floating cities of the big companies—Cunard, White Star, P. and O., etc.—were requisitioned. Altogether, for a crossing of short duration, which this would be, 60,000 foot soldiers, with all impedimenta, would be fairly easily accommodated on board fifty liners of medium tonnage. But the cavalry and artillery and auxiliaries will necessitate forty to fifty more liners at the least. If we add to these the ordinary cargo-boats, loaded with coal, oil materials, fresh water, reserve ammunition for the fighting fleet, tugs always so useful and even indispensable when landing, lighters, punts, sheerhulks, and landing pontoons, we shall reach and even exceed the figure of 120 units, not counting the fifty or sixty of the escort.

The Protecting Warships.

Admitting it to be necessary for the attacking fleet to possess a decided superiority, whether as the result of a decisive naval battle, or of the close blockading of the enemy's roadsteads, this condition has certainly been fulfilled hitherto by the British Navy as compared with the German. All steps are taken by the Admiralty to ensure that the first-class fighting-units of the German fleet shall be able to be met at once by a number, approximately double, of British warships.

Will the staff in Berlin risk a meeting, the result of which could hardly be in doubt? Assuredly not. I can better picture the German Navy posted at the mouth of the Elbe, under the guns of Cuxhaven and Heligoland, lying in wait and watching for the moment when the immense British convoy sails past for the Skagerrack. Then, rushing headlong upon the blockaders, however numerous, the German Admiral would certainly, by sacrificing the bulk of his naval force, succeed in getting some of his most rapid units past, and these would promptly make for the open sea and attack the transports.

THE LEMBERG DEBACLE.

Graphic Account of the Russian Onslaught.

The Consul-General for Russia in Shanghai courteously sends the following official telegram to the local papers for publication:

"The main army of the Austrians deployed along the following front: Zichenyost, Yanoff, Belgorai, Tomashoff, and Belz, for the purpose of attacking the Russian front extending from Lublin to Holm. To cover this operation from the Kieff district in the region eastward of Lemberg, the second Aust. Army, composed of the 3rd, 11th and 12th Army Corps, and five divisions of cavalry, was concentrated. The concentration of this protecting force had not been completed when the Russian advance began, and the second Aust. Army had consequently to be reinforced by parts of the 7th, 13th and 14th Army Corps, a total force of twelve divisions and some brigades of Landsturm. The Russian Army in the Kieff district concentrated at Lutsk, Dubno and Proskuroff, and on August 20 crossed the Austrian

frontier and advanced toward Lemberg with the object of defeating the Austrian protecting force, twelve divisions of men, and of attacking the flank and rear of the enemy's main body.

The Russian advance was rendered difficult by the nature of the roads being intersected by tributaries of the river Dniester, and especially from the fact that at all bridges the enemy had small fortresses (*zets de ponts*). These fortresses were placed at the following points: Zaleschiki, Nijni Halich, and Mikolaieff, and from these points the enemy menaced the Russian left wing and lines of communication. Between August 17 and September 4 the Russian left wing covered 200 versts, fighting incessantly between August 20 and 24. The Austrian main body entrenched in a strong position at Kamenska-Halich, and here they were completely beaten after having offered stubborn resistance on August 31 and September 1.

A Terrible Rout.

The Austrian line at Guila Lipa was broken and over-run, and in this engagement alone the Austrians lost 20,000 killed and wounded. The retreat of the Austrians near Lemberg developed into a stampede, and the Russians captured 200 guns, numbers of transport wagons, and an enormous number of prisoners. They were counted in tens of thousands. The rest of the second Austrian Army temporarily lost its effective fighting value.

The forts at Halich were held by the Austrians until the 2nd instant, when they were captured. Lemberg fell on the same day at 11 a.m. Here the Russians obtained great quantities of war supplies, munitions, guns, etc. It was discovered that all the houses in Lemberg were filled with wounded soldiers abandoned by the retreating army.

A Vital Capture.

The capture of Lemberg, political and administrative centre of Galicia, is of special importance, because of important roads and railways converging on the town, giving communication with the rivers San and Dniester. The main roads lead to the rear of the Austrian army which has been repulsed and driven back on a line between Opolis, Zamostie, and Belz. The taking of Lemberg has opened the way for a more energetic advance by the Russian troops.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
From CAGUITA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

The Company's Steamship.

"KIM SANG" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 17th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1914

ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Manager Accused of Assaulting Employee.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazleland, Jose Maria Xavier, 25 Mosque Street, sued Messrs. G. Martini and Co. and Giovanni Adolphus Bena, their manager, of King's Buildings, to recover \$1,000, damages for alleged assault and false imprisonment committed upon him by their manager, the second defendant.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, of Messrs. Gardiner and Russ, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. O. Faithfull defended.

Outlining the case, Mr. Russ said that Mr. Bena dismissed the plaintiff at a moment's notice. In respect of that he brought an action and recovered damages. At the time the second defendant was wildly excited, and when he dismissed the plaintiff, refused to let him leave the room and said he had stolen papers belonging to the firm. He stood in the doorway, so that the plaintiff could not get out of the room. He sent for a constable and when he came the defendant said: "Arrest that man he has got papers of mine." The European officer did not want to arrest the plaintiff and an Indian sergeant was sent for. Ultimately the Indian sergeant took the man into custody. While he was going to the Central Police Station the sergeant held the plaintiff, on the instructions of the second defendant. He was marched along Queen's Road, and heaps of people, who knew him, saw him. When he arrived at the Police Station he was searched. No papers of the firm were found on him, and the charge was withdrawn. It was in respect of this that he was bringing the action.

Plaintiff said that the story of his arrest had been spread, and people believed him guilty of the theft of papers and thought that Messrs. Martini had let him off. The rumour had spread as far as Shanghai, and he had been avoided by some of his old friends.

His Lordship:—And you think it was on account of this?

Plaintiff:—Yes; at the last case the defendants raised all sorts of charges against me of inflating prices.

Mr. Faithfull:—Is this the first time you have been accused of theft in your life?—Yes.

Mr. Faithfull went on to ask plaintiff further questions, and, in answer to an objection by Mr. Russ, said his object was to show that the plaintiff would have made use of the papers relating to the business if he could have got them.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan, who was in the charge room when the plaintiff was brought in, said that when, after search, only the two documents produced were found on him, the defendant withdrew the charge of larceny of the papers, saying that they were of no value.

P. O. Cave deposed to being called to the offices of Messrs. Martini and Co., where he saw the plaintiff, defendant, and a lady and gentleman. The defendant was rather excited and asked him to arrest plaintiff. Witness said he could not arrest the man and advised them to go to the Police Station to settle the matter. The defendant insisted that the plaintiff should be taken up by an officer, and as he could not leave his post himself, he sent for an Indian sergeant. When in the road the plaintiff wanted to talk to the defendant. The defendant told the Indian sergeant to hold plaintiff and this was done for a few yards until witness told him to leave go. The plaintiff went quite quietly and there was no need for him to be held. The passers-by could see that the plaintiff was in custody.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V.D., to-day, state:—

Field Day.—It is notified for information that a Field Day has been arranged for Sunday, 20th instant. All sections and companies will attend.

Details will be issued later.

Utilities.—Owing to the withdrawal of the balance of the Engineer Company from duty at Headquarters, the following arrangements will come into force from to-day:—Left Section M. G. Co. will be on duty to-night and the remainder of the week with No. 1 Group, continuing their own tour of duty the following week. Sections of Groups 2 and 3 will be attached successively in this manner to No. 1 Group whenever the latter group is on duty at Headquarters. 2 Officers and 25 men will be detailed for permanent work with Electric Lights. Any spare men of Engineer Co. will be attached to No. 1 Section Artillery Battery for discipline, etc.

Parades.—Parades for to-morrow, Thursday 17th inst. 6 a.m. Recruits Group 1 under Sergt. Major. Instructors. 5.45 p.m. Recruits Groups 2 and 3 under Sergeant Major. Scouts Company under D.C.L.I. Instructor. Civil Service Company, Machine Gun Drill on Murray Parade Ground. Remainder under D.C.L.I. Instructor.

Detail.—On duty Group 1 and Left Section, Machine Gun Company. Officers on duty, Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. C. Smith, and Lieut. Willson. Orderly Officer, Lieut. C. Smith. To furnish Guard to-night Scouts Company; to-morrow Centre Section M. G. Co. Orderly Sergeant to-night Sergt. Hegarty, to-morrow Sergt. Cooper.

In answer to Mr. Faithfull, witness said that in the office plaintiff refused to show him the papers, saying they were his property.

Mr. Faithfull, addressing his Lordship, said that the whole thing might have been avoided if he had obeyed orders. The first duty of an employee was to obey orders, and at the time this was going on the plaintiff had been discharged, but was still in his office and still under his orders. Immediately he was discharged the plaintiff commenced to open his desk which the defendant was entitled to suppose contained office papers. A clerk had no right to keep private papers in an office desk.

His Lordship:—I don't suppose there is one clerk in the world who does not do that.

Mr. Faithfull replied that he was taking an absolutely abstract case. Mr. Bena was forced to an extreme course in the interests of his employers and he was entitled to assume that the papers in the plaintiff's pocket which he would not show belonged to the firm, and he was forced to make the charge.

Mr. Russ pointed out that felony had not been pleaded.

Mr. Faithfull asked for leave to amend his statement of defence, and this was ultimately done.

Mr. Bena, in the box, said that when he discharged the plaintiff he asked him to go to his desk and sort out his own papers from those of the firm. The first thing that the plaintiff did was to take out a bundle of papers and put them into his pocket. If he had shown the papers to the policeman, the whole thing would have been finished, though the policeman said he had no right to order him to do so.

His Lordship:—I suppose he thought the policeman had power

FORGERY CHARGE.

Prisoner Committed in the Bank Case.

The case was concluded this morning, at the Police Court, by Mr. J. R. Wood, in which the Portuguese named Ribeiro stands charged with the forgery of two cheques on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and an application for a cheque book.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

Mr. L. N. Laefe, head of the Insurance Department of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., and secretary of the Hongkong branch of the China Association, said he kept an account at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the Association. For some months prior to February the defendant was employed in his department, doing the clerical work of the China Association. He had access to the China Association's cheque book and when he wished to draw a cheque on that account he used to request Ribeiro to make it out and bring it him for signature. The cheque dated November 28, 1913, for \$200, bore what purported to be his signature. It resembled his signature, but was not his. The handwriting in the body of the cheque was that of the defendant. The counterfoil of the cheque had been torn out of the book.

After the end of 1913 he received a statement from the bank showing the position of the account. He did not check the balance himself, but instructed the defendant to do so. The defendant did so and reported the account as correct. Had he examined the account himself he would have discovered the cheque in question.

The second cheque bore a very bad imitation of witness's signature. It was dated February 2, 1914, and was also for \$200, payable to bearer. The day following that, the prisoner asked for half a day's leave and witness had not seen him since, until to-day.

It was not until the pass book was written up that he discovered the unaccounted debits. On his calling at the bank for an explanation the two forged cheques were shown him by the bank. The paper used in the application for the cheque book was that used in the office and supplied by an insurance company for which his firm were agents. The defendant had access to that stationery.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Hongkong and Coast Port Contributions.

The monthly subscribers to the above Fund up to the 15th inst. were:—

		Amounting to monthly.
Hongkong	131	\$777.84
Swatow	23	195.00
Amoy	6	45.00
Kongmoon	3	19.00
Total monthly subscribers	163	\$1,036.84
26 Hongkong donations		1,048.00
4 Swatow do.		175.00
1 Amoy do.		10.00
		\$2,269.84

to search him there and then. I suppose on the continent he could do that.

Mr. Russ:—Mr. Bena would probably be surprised to know what little power the English policeman has.

After the solicitors on both sides had addressed him, His Lordship reserved judgment.

GERMAN FLEET DRIVEN OFF.

Important Victory for Britain.

The following is from the Daily News of August 7:—

The British North Sea Fleet has got into touch with the German High Sea Fleet to the south of the Dogger Bank, and after an engagement is chasing the German Fleet towards the coast of Holland.

A report received from South Shields early this morning states that Lynside shipowners have received information from the Admiralty to the effect that they may send their vessels anywhere in the North Sea in daylight.

Thrilling Story Told by a Fisherman.

Lowestoft, Aug. 7.

The first eye-witness of a sea-fight between British and German warships in the North Sea landed at Lowestoft this morning. Until he came ashore, Captain William Pleasants, of the fishing smack Loch Nevis, was quite unaware of the point of the drama he had been witnessing, for he put out in search of fish before war was declared. But he knew it was no place for him when the shells began to drop close about, so he hauled his trawl and stood about for home as fast as he could.

As a big blonde East Coast fisherman would be, he was quite stolid concerning the affair when he described it to me to-day. He was 45 miles from the land yesterday, with his trawl down. The weather was squally from the westward, and there was some sea running.

Some time before midday he noticed what looked like a slight cruiser or gunboat in the north-east, steering a south-westerly course. He could not quite make out what she was. At the same time his mate pointed out to him that two destroyers or torpedo-boats, obviously British, were coming up astern from the south-east, and were heading for the stranger, a much bigger vessel. He thought nothing of the matter, only noticing that the stranger suddenly veered her course to the westward, and then quickly changed it again, as though she had seen something else, and stood on as before.

As the three vessels neared each other—the group was then about two to three miles off—the destroyers, running abreast, began firing. The surprised fisherman thought the destroyers were firing at each other. Then the stranger, too, began banging away.

"Why, they're after the big 'un, Bill," said the now thoroughly interested mate, the trawl forgotten.

"It was a lovely scrap," explained Captain Pleasants, with reminiscent wonder. The two little craft were now on either side of the stranger, blazing at her with great rapidity. The enemy answered with less rapidity but more heavily.

The fisherman admit the noise was too great and the sight too surprising for them to think much, but certainly they were not prepared for the sudden appearance, also out of the south-west, of about a dozen more mosquito craft, which ranged themselves properly, and got in some first-rate rapid fire practice.

Then a squall arrived and rang down a grey curtain on the drama. Some near shots told the Loch Nevis that it was time she was out of it, and by the time the trawl was in the squall had gone well to the eastward, with the combatants in the midst. They were seen and heard no more.

Liners in Peril.

A telegram from Halifax states that the Cunard liner Mauretania has been conveyed into that port by the British cruiser Essex.

The liner called the Essex to her aid by means of a wireless message, stating

FINANCIAL STRESS.

Chancellor's Plan for Dealing with the Difficulty.

Mr. Lloyd George, in submitting his financial statement to the House of Commons on Aug. 6, said:—

"Owing to the remarkable and quite unprecedented financial situation created by recent events, I deemed it my duty to summon a conference of the leading bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of the kingdom to the Treasury in order to confer as to the best way to meet the situation. The emergency is purely a temporary one, due to temporary causes, and very largely to the interruption of the flow of remittances from abroad which are necessary to enable the discount market to meet its liabilities."

"There is no failure of credit—(cheers)—and I think it is of overwhelming importance that this fact should be realised. There was no failure of machinery, but there was a temporary stoppage of machinery, which, of course, caused great inconvenience, and might undoubtedly have led to a financial collapse in certain cases if it had not been dealt with quite promptly."

"We have already taken steps in anticipation of a possible emergency to suspend the Bank Act, in order to enable the banks to secure an adequate supply of notes. After careful consideration, we came to the conclusion—I am proud to say with the unanimous assent of every interest—that it was not necessary to suspend specie payment, and that we are able to meet the emergency without in the slightest degree interfering with the present basis, but, at the same time, we thought it desirable to make arrangements with the view of economising the supply of gold."

"There was the danger that individuals—and I am sorry to say it was a peril which the bankers had good reason to anticipate from what happened on Friday—might selfishly attempt—(loud cheers)—to hoard gold in order, conceivably, to put themselves in a better position than their neighbours. I think it is vital that it should be made clear to those individuals and to the nation at large that any man who does that is inflicting a great injury on the nation. (Cheers.)

ros. and £1 Notes.

In this tremendous struggle finance is going to play a great part. (Hear, hear.) It will be one of the most formidable weapons in this exhausting war, and anyone who for selfish motives of greed—(cheers)—or through excessive caution and cowardice—(cheers)—goes out of his way to attempt to withdraw sums of gold and appropriate them to his own use—let it be clearly understood that he is assisting the enemies of his native land—(loud cheers)—and he is assisting them more effectively probably than if he were to take up arms. Perhaps it will be an additional inducement to him not to do so when he knows that he will really not benefit himself in the end. This is of enormous importance."

that she was being pursued by a German warship. The Essex was off the Banks when she received the wireless, and immediately caught the Mauretania up from the position given by her commander. The White Star liner Oedro has also put in at Halifax, while the Essex has gone in search of the Lusitania, which is believed to be in the same neighbourhood.

It is stated that the Mauretania's passengers and mails will be sent overland to New York. The German cruiser in question is believed to be the Dresden. She was said to be lying in wait for the Lusitania, which left for England yesterday.

once with a view of what will happen when the banks open on Friday.

"We must appeal to the patriotism of every citizen in this land to feel that every man, not merely the armed forces of the Crown, but every individual citizen, has a duty on this occasion to assist in carrying the country through this terrible emergency. The difficulty has been during the last few days that five-pound notes are not convertible. You cannot induce anyone to take them unless the bill is represented by five pounds; you get no change, and the result has been undoubtedly a very great inconvenience to the public. Therefore, in order that the public shall not suffer any inconvenience, and, at the same time, so that we shall be able to economise gold, and maintain the gold standard in its integrity in this country—because after all, we have to think of what will happen after the war and we have to maintain the credit of this country—(cheers)—we therefore propose to issue one pound notes—(cheers)—and notes for ten shillings—(cheers)—which shall be convertible into gold at the Bank of England. They will be available on Friday morning."

"Of course, it is a process that takes some time. They have to be printed on a certain type of paper, and it may very well be that on Friday morning we shall not have quite a sufficient supply, but we hope to have three millions ready on Friday, and to be able to turn them out afterwards at the rate of about five millions a day until there is a sufficient supply. We came to the conclusion, after very anxious discussion, that on the whole it had better be a Government note on the security of the Government, convertible into gold at the Bank of England. At the same time I hope it will not be converted."

"It is proposed to make postal orders legal tender on the same terms—(cheers)—that is, they will be convertible into gold at the Bank of England. Anyone drawing from a savings bank, instead of getting £5 notes or gold, will get postal orders. It is really in order to meet the difficulties of printing. It is not proposed that this should be part of the permanent arrangement. It was physically impossible by Friday morning to have an adequate supply of £1 notes, so we had got to think of any Government document that could be used for the moment as a substitute. There are about 4,000,000 small notes. These will be a great convenience to the public, but it is hoped that in a short time they will be withdrawn from circulation, when the Government are able to establish their system of £1 notes."

Reduced Bank Rates.

"Another very important decision has been taken by the Bank of England. They have come to the conclusion that they can reduce as from to-morrow (Friday) morning or to-day (Thursday) the Bank rate from 10 per cent. to 6 per cent. (Loud cheers.) After the fullest investigation they feel confident of their strength to be able to go through the emergency without that abnormal Bank rate, and that will assist the business community very much. (Cheers.)"

"On Monday last the Government issued a proclamation for a limited moratorium to deal with one special emergency in the bill market. They took full powers, however, for a wider moratorium. It is now generally felt by the traders and bankers that the moratorium ought to be a more extended one. Otherwise we will be relieving a certain section of the community of the liability to discharge their debts, while at the same time the people who are dependent on them to meet their debts will be left in a difficulty. (Cheers.) Of course, it is quite obvious there must be

exceptions to the moratorium. The Government must be an exception. (Laughter.) The Government must discharge its debt—old age pensions, insurance, interest, and liabilities of that kind must be discharged. There must be wages, but I will not enter into that now."

"Rent," interjected Mr. Wedgwood (L., Newcastle-under-Lyme).

"That is one of the topics," remarked the Chancellor, "that is being discussed at the present moment, but I would rather that these things had not been entered into now, because we have not quite come to the conclusion at the conferences we are holding as to the extent and limit of the exceptions."

Dealing with Cheques.

"It is felt that the moratorium should be for a month, and that would leave an ample margin to enable trade to adapt itself to its present conditions and resume its ordinary course. Bills, cheques, drafts presented to the clearing-houses will be dealt with as usual, subject to a discretion in exceptional cases. Crossed cheques should be used in the ordinary way, wherever possible. That means that the bankers consider themselves in a position to resume the ordinary normal course of business. (Cheers.) When they say they must have discretion in exceptional cases with regard to cheques passing through the clearing-house it means that it must not be used for the purpose really of defeating the moratorium by passing cheques through the clearing-house in order to withdraw an exceptional amount of gold or for some purpose of that kind. Any ordinary transaction that would have taken place if there had not been the present condition of things would be treated in exactly the same way as it used to be before the present moratorium. They feel themselves in a position to do so."

"The bankers are making arrangements whereby cash, a legal tender, will be available for wages, salaries, and the normal cash requirements of daily life. These decisions are taken with a view to restoring the normal in business as quickly as possible. (Cheers.) Bankers and traders are confident that if these steps are taken, as they will be on Friday morning, and with the patriotic assistance of the public—(cheers)—because that is really essential—business will be resumed on Friday morning; and, what is very important, there will not be the necessity which otherwise might arise for closing mills and factories, and throwing thousands of people out of employment." (Cheers.)

"There are a few more decisions," the Chancellor concluded, "that will have to be taken, and it may be necessary for me to-morrow to introduce a Bill with regard to the issue of the notes and one or two other matters which may be decided upon in the course of the afternoon's discussions." (Cheers.)

Replying subsequently to points raised,

Mr. Lloyd George announced that they were issuing a £100 silver. No postage would be charged on postal orders used in connection with the scheme. He trusted that the Press would call special attention to the dangers of hoarding gold. The gold supply was adequate, and, as a matter of fact, it was still coming in. There was a substantial consignment, which he had no doubt would reach these shores. Indeed, he had not the faintest doubt about it. But at the same time they must get the assistance of the public.

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S'PORE, Pang & Co.utta	Namsang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun., 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Co.utta	Fooshing	Fri., 25th Sept. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Leong Sang	Sat., 26th Sept. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Fausang	Sat., 3rd Oct. at 2 p.m.

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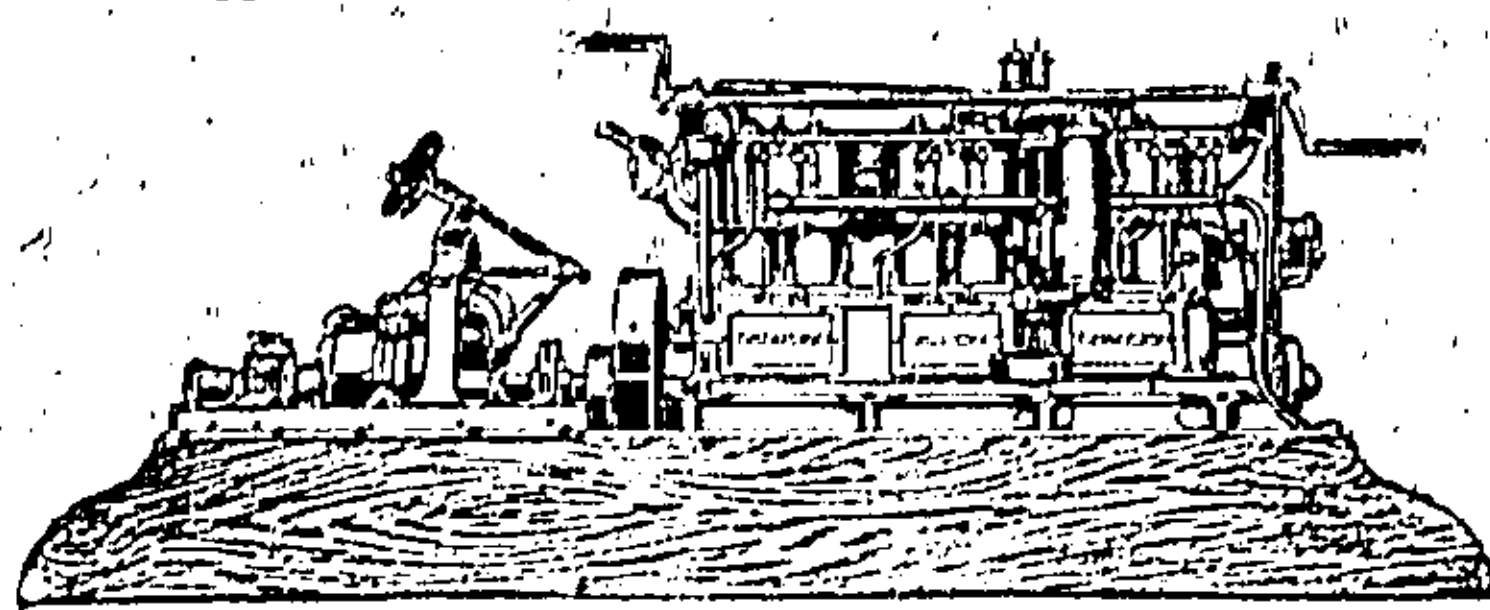
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Marseilles via Ports	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore,			
Colombo, Port Said	Polynesian	M. M.	29, Sept.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Keelung,	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	17, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan etc.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	22, Sept.
Via B.C. S'pore via K'lung, S'hai &c.	Ghazee	D. & Co.	28, Sept.
New York	Monteagle	C. P. R.	30, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Cardigan	J. M. Co.	30, Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,	shire	O. S. K.	1, Oct.
Tacoma & Portland	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	1, Oct.
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	3, Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	6, Oct.
Ports via Japan	Yokohama	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
South America via usual port	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Victoria, B.C. & S'pore etc.			
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	26, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	29, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	19, Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	19, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Candia	P. & O.	20, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	20, Sept.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	20, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Liachow	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Poochow via Swatow & Amoy	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
Arpina, Takao via S'pore	Mubia	P. & O.	21, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	21, Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cherbon, etc.	Sosha Maru	O. S. K.	21, Sept.
Bombay via Straits & Colombo	Candia	P. & O.	21, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Poochow	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Sept.
Kobe and Yokohama	Mubia	P. & O.	22, Sept.
Shanghai	Haitan	D. L. Co.	22, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	24, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore etc.	Oriental	P. & O.	24, Sept.
Singapore, Mauritius and South	Fooshing	J. M. Co.	25, Sept.
African Ports	Shinchikun	N. Y. K.	30, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Butavia, Cherbon, Samarang, &c.	Hayyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Butavia, Cherbon, Samarang, &c.	Tijibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Japan	Tijimahi	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Shanghai	Tijibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Shanghai	Tijilatap	J.C.J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	1, half S.
Shanghai	Tjipana	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	F half Oct.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"BENVORLICH."

From ANTWERP, MIDDLES-
BRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th September will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 26th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th September, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1914.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
PORTS AND MANILA.

S.S. "MONGOLIA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-
signature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Thursday, September 17th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Saturday, September 19th, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point September 19th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before September 13th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1914.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessel
Pakhoi	Hongkong
America	Mongolia
Shanghai	Ningpo

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. MONGOLIA will be despatched from this port on Thursday, September 17th at 4 p.m. instead of as per schedule, for San Francisco, via Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA arrived at San Francisco on Saturday, Sept. 5.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Sydney on 25th ult. for Hongkong via Thursday Island, Zamboanga and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th September.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will leave Nagasaki for San Francisco via Kobe and Yokohama on Sunday 20th Sept. and will be on the 15th inst. as previously advised.

The P. & O. s.s. NAGOYA arrived at London on the 7th instant.

The Mogul Line s.s. ATHOLL sailed from Liverpool on the 9th August and is expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd September.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 29th Oct.

The s.s. GLENLOGAN left London on Thursday the 6th ult. and is due here on or about Sunday, 20th instant.

The s.s. CITY OF BRISTOL left New York on Monday the 10th ult. and is due here on or about Friday, 25th instant.

The P. & O. s.s. CANDIA left Singapore for this Port on the 11th instant and is due here on the 26th inst. at about 8 light.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kwangu, Br. s.s. 1,233, G. J. Spink, 31st Aug.—Saloon, 26th Aug. Rice—Chinese.	Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Jensen, 1st inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult. Rice—Chinese.	Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,356, B. Tsuda, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 27th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.	Musinae, Br. s.s. 3,005, N. MacDonald, 15th ult.—Swatow, 13th Aug. Ballast—S. O. & Co.	Kentucky, Br. s.s. 4,278, A. Lee, 17th Aug.—Singapore, 11th Aug. Gen.—S. T. & Co.	Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,064, S. K. S. E.	Skerries, Br. s.s. 2,796, J. W. Angus, 26th Aug.—Wosung, Gen.—D. & Co.	Swanley, Br. s.s. 2,908, Steele, 27th Aug.—Wosung, 22nd Aug. Coal—Order	Hanchow, Br. s.s. 390, Wako, 30th Aug.—Saigon, 25th Aug. Rice—B. & S.	Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,837, S. Tominaga, 3rd inst.—Nagasaki, 30th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.	St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,538, Balkis, 3rd inst.—Melbourne, 18th July. Gen.—G. L. & Co.	Hong Bao, Br. s.s. 2,056, L. V. V. Riddom, 4th inst.—Singapore, 29th ult. Gen.—Chinese.	Luertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, S. Jenkins, 4th inst.—Saloon, 30th ult. Rice & Gen.—Chinese.	Mausang, Br. s.s. R. A. Matthews, 6th inst.—Saigon, 1st inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.	Mexico Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	Carnarvonshire, Br. s.s. 5,915, A. W. Bolland, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Mexican Prince, Br. s.s. 1,935, R. MacDonald, 9th inst.—Mororan, 29th ult. Ballast—A. P. & Co.	Cranley, Br. s.s. 2,903, A. Hendon, 10th inst.—Manila, Gen.—Carmichael.	Derwent, Br. s.s. 2,225, J. Jenkins, 11th inst.—Saigon, 7th inst. General—Chinese.	Kiev, Rus. s.s. 3,127, Stetaki, 11th inst. Hanol, Fr. s.s. 734, Le Chevallier, 11th inst.—Haiphong, Gen.—Marty.
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Mongolia, Am. s.s. 8,750, Emory Rice, 13th inst.—Manila, 11th inst. Gen.—P. M. Co.	Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,165, J. Doyle, 13th inst.—Kwang-yen, 9th inst. Cement Stone—S. T. & Co.	Lycoun, Br. s.s. 4,814, Walker, 13th inst.—Singapore, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,391, H. E. Gilroy, 12th inst.—Moji, 7th inst. Coal & Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 748, A. Margueret, 12th inst.—Hohow, 11th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marty.	Halohing, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 13th inst.—Amoy, 12th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	Ponang Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,273, S. Murasaka, 15th inst.—Singapore, 9th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.	Asamasan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,950, Kikuchi, 1st inst.—Milko, 8th inst. Coal—M. B. E.	Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,911, T. Hori, 14th inst.—Swatow, 11th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.	Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 15th inst.—Swatow, 14th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	Tijibodas, Dut. s.s. 3,500, E. H. Kroes, 14th inst.—Yokohama, 7th inst. Coal & Gen.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,125, G. H. Tough, 15th inst.—Manila, 13th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	E. of India, Br. s.s. 5,940, A. J. Hailey, 15th inst.—Vancouver, Gen.—C. P. R.
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CONSIGNEES

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL-
WAY COMPANY'SROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA."

The above-mentioned steamer having arrived from Vancouver, Victoria and Japan Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods, with the exception of Parcels, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Kowloon Godowns where delivery can be obtained.

Goods on hand after 22nd instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns and this Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

D. W. ORADDOCK,

General Traffic Agent.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1914.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK

The s.s. "CHAZEE"

sailing on or about the 28th September

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1914.

Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant, operated by our own specially trained
 workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
 Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OR KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILLET AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE ON TIDE	SPRINGS	HEADS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	(85' top bottom)	20'	7' 6"	.....	.....
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	15' 6"	7' 6"	.....	.....
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	40' 3"	14'	7' 6"	.....	.....
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	7' 6"	.....	.....
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	280'	60'	14'	7' 6"	.....	.....
TAIKOO-TSUI						
Compensation Dock	456'	85'	30'	7' 6"	.....	.....
ABERDEEN						
How Dock	430'	84'	25'	7'	.....	.....
Lahach Dock	383'	84'	25'	7'	.....	.....

HEAD

OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
 Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.
" " Russia.
" " France.
" " Belgium.
Austria against Serbia.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

Since Fighting Began.
July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antwerp. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 69½. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Servians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Servian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Servian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Servians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szczakowa and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Pionken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Clercy. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes

outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxemburg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxemburg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty till war ends. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans desperately attacked Fort Siering, Liege, but were repulsed. Germans attack Mulhausen, in Alsace, compelling small French force to retire. French remain masters in Upper Alsace. Austrian troops reported to have entered Alsace. Liege forts reported still intact. Imperial Government to withdraw troops from South Africa.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Clery. Cannonade heard at Tivernon; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budva, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves

Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans endeavouring along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Servians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerzhingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bygone. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arzys, west of Lyk. Servians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$297,000. Germans occupy Lunville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy

Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lion, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over

Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haeliez. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting

British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy dykes by shell-fire and incendiaries. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikojoff and Rawaruska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the cavalry reported exhausted. British and cross the Meuse. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of

service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer. His Majesty sends message to self-governing Dominions, expressing gratitude for whole-hearted support in the war.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Meuse; enemy retreat 25 miles. Austrians retreat in disorder before Russian at Tarnopol, Austrian and German troops dislodged from fortified positions near Lublin, and retire southward.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen. German Fleet reported active in Baltic Sea. Austrians evacuate Cracow. Mr. Asquith announces that since beginning of war 439,000 men enlist, irrespective of Territorials.

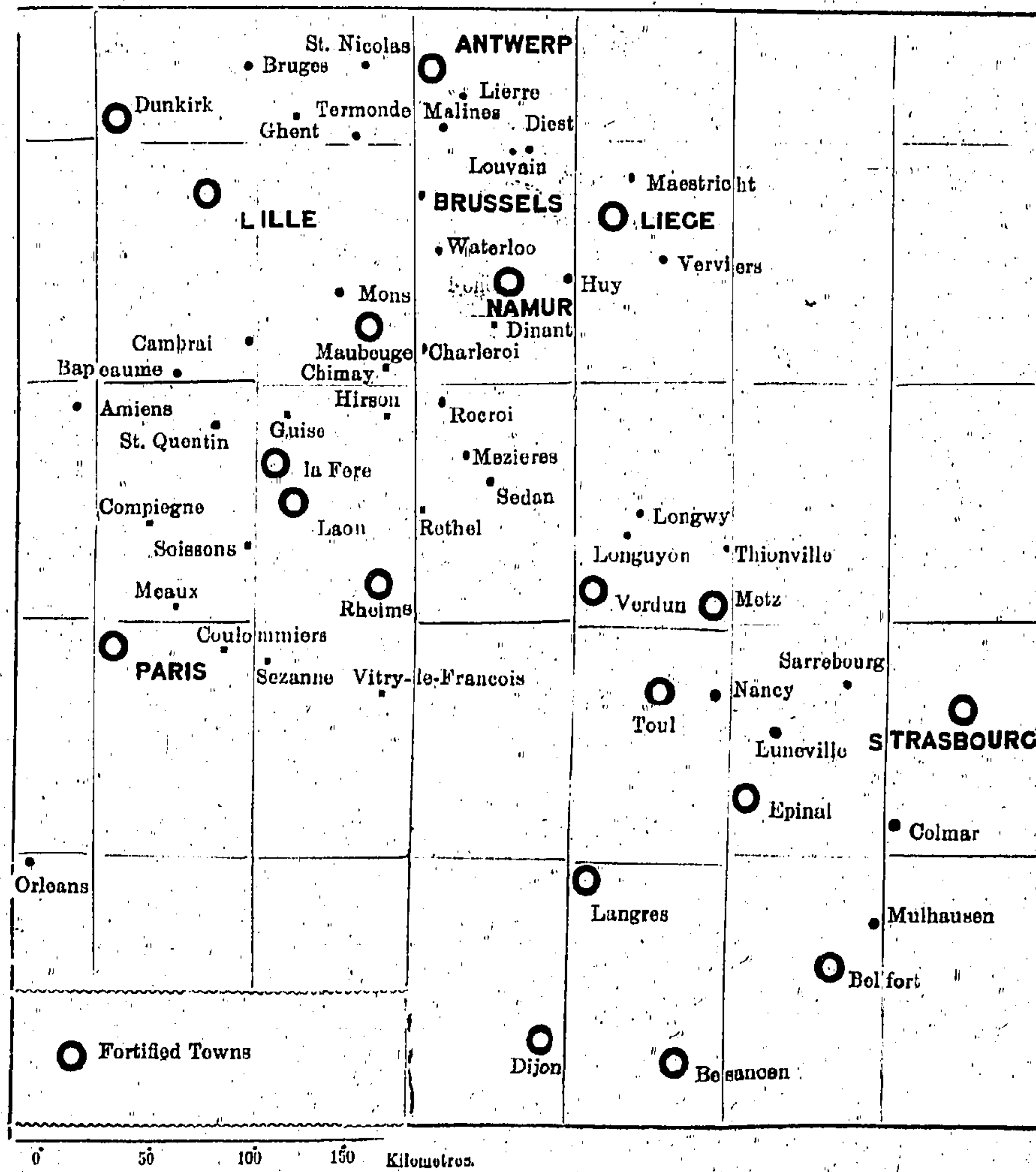
Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbestshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Germans have begun a general retreat all along the line and are being rapidly pursued by the allies, and that the Belgians have cut the German Army in two between Louvain and Brussels.

